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WEATHER PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. MODERATE SOUTH WINDS. Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 75; Low, 57. Full report on Page 11.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

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WILSON READY TO RENEW PEACE OFFER WHILE NATION PRAYS

Thousands Join in Plea of Universal Creed at President's Request—Bryan Makes Two Diplomatic Addresses.

SOME PREACHERS SEE NEED OF WAR

U. S. Looked To for Solution of Conflict—Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer and Others Review Horrors of Strife.

Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, answered the call of President Wilson to observe yesterday as Peace Sunday, but not in the numbers expected. A diversity of opinion was expressed, but the gravity of the situation apparently failed to stir, as the congregations were in the majority of cases no larger than usual.

William Jennings Bryan made a significant statement at the evening meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, when he said he still believes that Woodrow Wilson will be instrumental in ending the war. The President, Mr. Bryan said, is merely awaiting a propitious moment to renew his offer of the good offices of this country in bringing about peace.

The most striking feature of the morning observance was the appearance of Secretary Bryan at Rabbi Wise's Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, in the morning, and at the Broadway Tabernacle in the evening. Oscar S. Straus, who also addressed the Jewish audience, announced that the efforts which Mr. Bryan undertook a month ago to sound the nations at war on the subject of peace were still pending and that there was reason to be hopeful of results from them.

Although Mr. Straus made it plain that he believed something important would come from the negotiations, the Secretary of State, who during the announcement had assumed the attitude of the Sphinx, did not in his own remarks refer to the subject in any definite way.

In contrast, several preachers expressed the belief that, the issue having been made and war's arbitrament sought, that method should be followed to the bitter end. It was assumed that the effect of peace prayers were immediately answered would be disastrous.

In New Haven President Arthur T. Hadley, preaching the matriculation sermon to Yale freshmen, declared that all machinery for peace fails, and must fail.

Speaking to the text, "Let us therefore follow after the things that make for peace," he said the question of peace or war rested, not with the diplomats, but with the people.

Here in the city, at the Society for Ethical Culture, Dr. Felix Adler insisted that nationalism, not militarism, was the cause of the European war.

Had the world heeded the counsel of the late Pope Pius X the struggle would never have occurred, Cardinal Farley said on his first public appearance since his return from Rome.

Bishop Greer, conducting the Peace Day service and preaching the sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, declared that the war had proved the futility of huge armaments for preserving peace.

Bryan Striving for Peace. "A month ago," said Mr. Straus at the Free Synagogue, "Secretary Bryan, encouraged by a statement by an ambassador of one of the powers, communicated informally with the other powers as to whether they were ready to accept the President's tender of good offices."

"While it is not for me to say how far these communications have gone, I may say that they have not been fruitless, and that we may be justified in hoping that they have already had the good result of lifting the latch on the door of mediation, so that without the initiative of either side at the first moment that door may readily be thrown open."

Mr. Bryan generalized widely in his speech on the subject of peace, the ethics of the relationship between nations, and the meaning of war. In opening, he said it was particularly significant to him that he spoke in the morning before a Jewish congregation on Peace and at night before a Christian one, and that the subject of peace was the same subject. If the spirit of justice which made this possible in this country prevailed in Europe, he said, he did not believe the war would have occurred.

"In response to petitions from representatives of every religious faith," he said, "the President has set aside this day as a day of prayer for peace, and to think of bringing about peace and then take steps to prevent the outbreak of war afterward."

Censures War Doctrine. "War is an attitude of mind," he said. "We do not know what the outcome of this war may be, but we hope its effect will be to teach the fallacy of the doctrine that preparedness for war will prevent war. This assumption is built on the theory that peace rests on fear, whereas all history proves the contrary. Preparedness presupposes an enemy to be prepared for."

"The only foundation upon which peace can rest is that upon which the builders of this world have built. It is settled right, that truth has the power within itself to propagate itself."

"Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' is binding on a nation as upon an individual man. Most wrong is done to efforts to put limitations on the sword, law, as to 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.' A man may escape the statute law, but not the inexorable law of God, and the same is true of nations."

Nations, he said, as men, should think not what they can do, but what they ought to do. There are some, he said, who believe that war is needed occasionally to keep man keyed up to the world, he said, needs to understand there is as much inspiration in a noble life as in a heroic deed."

He announced before the collection was taken up that part of the proceeds would be devoted to the Red Cross work of the various nations at war.

Carnegie Hall was crowded with an audience that filled every seat and left some standing, while more than two thousand were turned away unable to get in.

Continued on page 9, column 4

HONOR FOR FIRST AVIATOR TO DROP BOMB ON LONDON

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—Information has been received here from Berlin that the Kaiser has promised to confer a special decoration of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle on the first German aviator who succeeds in dropping explosives on London. Other lesser, but still unusual honors, are promised to the German aviators who succeed in dropping explosives either on a British warship or on some other town in England.

ITALIANS REPORTED LANDED IN AVLONA

London, Oct. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome says a rumor is in circulation there that Italian sailors were landed Friday at Avlona, a seaport of Albania on the Adriatic.

A Stefani Agency dispatch from Rome says a telegram received from Avlona states that Epirotes have been defeated by Albanians and evacuated Berat, leaving four large guns, two quick-firers and a number of prisoners in the hands of the Albanians.

A dispatch from Trieste to a Paris paper on September 13 said that Italian troops were disembarking at Avlona. This movement was because of the disturbed conditions following the abdication of Prince William of Wied. Kamil Elbassan, at the head of 4,000 insurgents, was reported to have threatened to sack Avlona.

The Albanian Senate was reported to have elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, Prince of Albania. Rumors that Italy would forthwith occupy Avlona were denied, but on September 28 it was officially stated in Rome that the question of Turkish intervention in Albania had been overshadowed by the greater question involving the whole of the Adriatic, and it was denied that an Italian expedition to Avlona was imminent.

WATCHMAN SLAIN BY BURGLAR TRIO

Guard Killed in Battle to Protect \$4,000 in Theatre Safe.

A furious battle, waged by three burglars on one side and two watchmen on the other, culminated in the shooting to death of one of the watchmen in the basement of a 14th st. theatre, opposite Tammany Hall, early this morning. All three of the gunmen escaped.

The burglars were surprised in the act of opening the safe of the Jefferson Theatre, a vaudeville and picture house, at 124 East 14th st. The watchman, Harry F. Simonds, came upon the men and his cries for help brought Louis Martenberg, a neighboring watchman. In the ensuing struggle three shots were fired by the burglars, two of which took effect. Simonds died instantly.

Four thousand dollars was in the safe, but the men had not succeeded in drilling open the door when Simonds came upon them. An electrical connection had been made, and the "juice" was about to be turned on when the safe blowers were interrupted.

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FRENCH HEAR VON KLUCK'S WIRELESS

Intercept His Request for Reinforcements in Time to Act.

ENEMY THEREFORE MEETS DISASTER

Correspondent at Front Says Communiques Hide Allies' Good News.

FRENCH SOLDIERS SHOW GREAT VALOR

German Failure to Reach Paris Said To Be Worth New Army to General Joffre.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 5.—"The Daily Chronicle" to-day contains the following dispatch sent by a correspondent from a town in France the name of which is withheld:

"France knows that good news lurks behind the veiled hints of the official bulletins. It is better news, even, than that of the fighting at Roye, where Bavarian regiments have been cut up and routed by a surprise attack in which the French infantry, which had advanced with amazing rapidity, were hurled upon the enemy's lines under cover of darkness. The enemy was demoralized by that sudden onslaught. Its attempt at retreat developed into a disorderly panic. Hundreds of Bavarians were killed and large numbers captured."

"Afterward, as we know, General von Kluck and his staff officers sent up reinforcements, and divisional officers of the enemy succeeded in rallying their men and sending them to execute a counter attack. But the French infantry gained ground as far as La Chavatte, and General Joffre has himself announced that the enemy's violent efforts to regain their position have been repulsed and shattered."

"The net has closed in upon them and all their struggling has only made it bulge out into a preposterous shape which cannot be called a line. The German front on the right wing is a series of erratic curves and sharp angles into which the French have driven wedges. To the extreme north, the flank attack of the Allies is threatening. The main positions are in the centre, which will soon become untenable. Lower down on the west their army corps are practically divided by French columns. At La Chavatte, according to news already published, a large force of the enemy is entirely surrounded."

"French Strategy Wins. 'Their only hope now lies in the trenches which they have been digging for the last fortnight, and the heavy masses of men they are withdrawing from the centre to strengthen their right wing and their long line of communications. It was for this purpose that they made such violent attempts upon the French lines, as described in the official report of General Sir John French, that the tremendous counter-attack was to mask the westerly movement of their reserves behind the lines.'"

"It was meant to conceal withdrawal of their main forces from Alsace and Lorraine in answer to appeals for help sent by wireless messages. From General von Kluck and other commanders, these messages were intercepted and read at the French wireless station. They were read by French officers, who smiled at each other with knowledge in the ranks that they discuss the ethics of the war."

"But there is another reason for the defeat of the enemy's troops. It is a stupid idea of the French soldier. I have lived in the midst of the French troops since the beginning of the war, and I think I may claim now to know a little of the psychology that animates them. They are wonderful men, which makes them brave in spite of a more vivid imagination than belongs to our own Tommies, and gay in the moments of self-sacrifice when they think of the women and children whom they have left behind. They hate this war and find it horrible. Intelligence is so highly cultured even in the ranks that they discuss the ethics of the war."

"Soldiers Philosophers. 'The soldiers talk like bearded philosophers, and are not a few. They are not so much as they are in their best form, turned up, as one of them described it, to the top note of enthusiasm.'"

"The fact that the Germans were balked of their entry into Paris has been worth more than a new army from General Joffre. It lifted a heavy weight from the backs of the French soldiers; it broke the spell of the enemy's advance, and restored his own self-confidence. Now he is sure of nothing, so that France may be liberated from those who have laid waste so many of its villages and destroyed so much of its beauty."

"General Joffre can do anything he likes with his soldiers, demand from them superhuman courage and endurance, and count upon their utter self-sacrifice, because, like the soldiers of Napoleon, they are now in their own power and are fired with the spirit of 'La Gloire.'"

Allies Renew Offensive and Fight Desperately to Turn German Right

HUNTS FRENCH HAVE OUTFLANKED ENEMY

Correspondent in Censored Dispatch Alludes to French Troops' Use of Railways, and to Victorious Attack on von Kluck's Line of Retreat.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 5.—"The Daily News" to-day publishes the following telegram received from a correspondent:

France, Oct. 3.—(There are many excisions by the censor in this dispatch.) "The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French line between Craonne and the Argonne were but to mask the great and rapid German movement which, aided by reinforcements from the east through Belgium, was intended to outflank the Allies primarily, and in any case to secure the Germans' main lines of communication and a broad road home. But the French were quicker and, thanks to their wonderful railways, prepared a shocking surprise for General von Kluck. The impregnable British position by Soissons was the hinge of this huge door which was being shut against the exit of the German army."

"Vainly at Noyon and at Roye the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier, and at Roye they have been thrown back. There some Bavarian regiments have been found as the Germans moved north and tested the way west. As they went they discovered this barrier still moving in against them. The end of that barrier moving against the Germans has its hinge at Soissons and is now close to the frontier."

"I cannot say that the German line through Valenciennes, Cambrai and Saint-Quentin has yet been cut, but if the official communication now announced it would not surprise me. They are entrenched there, no doubt, and it will be difficult to move in any case along that way home. The way the Germans came is certainly so narrowed by this that it would allow, so to speak, an exit only in single file. There is left for the Prussians the line of the Meuse, through Dinant and Namur, and the direction through Luxembourg."

The latest official announcement is that now "the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras," the importance of which town as a railway junction is conspicuous in the light of the above censored dispatch. Arras, which is believed to be in the hands of the Allies, is a key not only to channel ports, where troops might be disembarked, but also to railway lines that cut across the Cambrai-Valenciennes line, to the east, leading to Belgium. Soissons, mentioned in the dispatch as the "hinge" of the barrier moving against the Germans, is said in the official report to have been "captured." Successful northward and westward movements by the Allies against General von Kluck's army are thus indicated, with the suggestion that the northeastward movement from Arras may have cut across the Cambrai-Valenciennes line of retreat.

The President goes to the battle line not to take part in the strategy, as is the case with Emperor William and possibly Emperor Nicholas, but that he may personally congratulate the troops upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

M. Poincare long ago determined upon this project, but until now has been prevented from executing it either by the necessity of presiding at the daily conferences of the Cabinet or by the wish of the military authorities, who deemed the moment unfavorable for the President's departure.

The President will first visit the headquarters of General Joseph Joffre, commander in chief of the French army.

No Great Victory Yet. The news of the President's departure for the front has given rise to a crop of rumors to the effect that the Allies have gained a great victory, the news of which is withheld, and M. Poincare has gone to witness the final discomfiture of the Germans.

The correctness of this deduction is officially denied, and it is repeated that the situation in the fighting zone is as described by the afternoon statement of the War Office. It is added that the President's sole motive is to convey the nation's appreciation and encouragement to the troops in their long and difficult struggle to free the soil of the invaders.

Interest in every movement of the Allies, as revealed in the official announcements of the War Office and reports of the enemy's strategy, continues intense. Despite the rushing of reinforcements to the aid of the Germans, their attacks, as viewed here, seem to have little effect on the positions of the Allies. The battle takes on more and more the form of a siege.

Risking Their Centre. Additional German forces which are being sent to the lines of the Aisne and Oise are, it is noted, not coming from Lorraine, Belgium or Germany, but are being drawn from the army operating in Champagne Province. The withdrawal of German forces from the centre has caused considerable surprise, in view of the extraordinary precautions which had been taken to stop the French advance in this region and as the centre is regarded as an important element in the German defence.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Rousset, the military writer for "La Liberté," is reviewing the situation says: "It is no more wholly against our extreme left that the Germans are directing their efforts, but it is a little more to the south. More interesting, however, is the action taking place in the region of Roye. There the German General Staff hopes to find the point of least resistance, and has not hesitated to strip their centre, being unable to obtain reinforcements from other sources."

Continued on page 3, column 5

BATTLE, NOW IN ITS FOURTH WEEK, RAGES FROM ROYE TO ARRAS

French War Office Claims New Gains at Soissons and Woivre, Fighting at Douai Is Reported.

BERLIN SURE OF GERMAN VICTORY

Reports Flanking Attempt Is Repulsed, and That Situation in the Whole Theatre of War Is Becoming More Favorable Daily.

The French official report indicates a renewal of the Allies' vigorous effort to outflank the right wing of the German army, commanded by General von Kluck. "Some of the enemy's trenches" in the neighborhood of Soissons are reported captured, but elsewhere there is little fighting, though "some progress" in the Woivre region is claimed. The battle line now seems to extend from Roye northward to Arras, with turning movements attempted on both ends. A special dispatch hints that the northern movement has greatly imperilled General von Kluck's line of retreat through Cambrai and Valenciennes. Fighting as far north as Douai is reported.

An official announcement at Berlin yesterday says the situation throughout the entire theatre of war becomes more favorable to German arms each day. The new French attempt to encircle the German forces on the western wing has been repulsed, and the French have been ejected from the south of Roye, it is said. Two Antwerp forts have been taken and another invested. The Russian troops which crossed the Carpathians and entered the district of Marmaros have been driven back in the direction of the Galician frontier. The Austrians are commended for their war like spirit.

Berlin (via wireless to Sayville, Long Island), Oct. 4.—The following official announcement was made to-day: "In the siege of Antwerp, Forts Wavre-Stee, Catherine and Darpweld have been taken and Fort Waelhem invested. Termonde, an important strategic point, has been occupied."

"On our western wing a new French attempt to encircle our forces has been repulsed. The French have been ejected from their positions south of Roye. Soissons, Roye and Toul were repulsed with heavy losses."

Other press matter officially given out to-day says: "The Danish paper 'National Tidende' publishes a statement of General von Kluck, in which he says that Great Britain had promised France assistance before German troops entered Belgium. England, in fact, had prepared for war by arming up, feeding, and equipping the different countries against Germany after the old English way of playing European Continental states against each other."

"A pamphlet issued by the Bremen Chamber of Commerce on the economic consequences of the war indicates that Great Britain's naval policy is detrimental to neutral states exporting raw material, and especially detrimental to the United States."

"The Bordeaux report published by 'The Daily Chronicle' that General von Stenger, commander of the German 53d Infantry Brigade, had given an order that no quarter be granted, and for his soldiers to kill all the French encountered, armed or unarmed, is an impudent lie, like the French report that an Austrian motor battery was captured on the Meuse."

"The German press praises the action of the Bundesrat in prohibiting the payment of subsidies which England has been pressing in furtherance of the policy to embarrass German trade which it has pursued since the war was begun by England. England also is suffering from this policy of trade vexation."

"The 'Daily Telegraph' of London, declaring that the British prohibition of sugar importations is proving harmful to several British industries, 'The Graphic' glorifies Belgian women who severely injured German soldiers with boiling water. 'The Sphere' publishes illustrations showing women firing at the frontiers."

Jacques Delacasse, son of the French Foreign Minister, a wounded prisoner of war in Germany, praises the splendid treatment received by the French prisoners of war from the Germans."

"Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party, returning from a French prison, reports having seen Turcos carrying strings of bad food, bad atmosphere and bad sanitation. Their trenches are too deep to make the lifting out of the dead a easy matter, and in some cases the north has been made to remove no attempt has been made to remove the bodies. Sanitary as well as military reasons are making the advance slow."

"The timidity of the German outposts, who surrender when surprised, is strong evidence of their demoralization."

"A Bordeaux dispatch to 'The Times' says: 'The Germans may soon have cause to regret the success of the movement which carried them to Saint-Mihiel and the banks of the Meuse. While their engineers are making unavailing efforts to bridge the river again, the French are working step by step, toward their rear.'"

"The balance of days and nights of